



ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Only Evening Paper in St. Louis With Associated Press News Service.

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ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 15, 1915—12 PAGES.

PRICE ONE CENT

NIGHT
EDITION
FINANCIAL MARKETS
SPORTS

BERLIN HEARS GERMANY WILL ASK ARBITRATION ON LUSITANIA

ROME RIOTOUS AND MARCORA REFUSES TO FORM CABINET

Window Smashed as Crowd Surrounds Austrian Embassy—Milan War Adherents Boisterous.

ROME, May 15.—Giuseppe Marcora, President of the Chamber of Deputies, requested by King Victor Emmanuel to form a new Cabinet in succession to the Salandra Ministry, has refused the commission. It is probable that the King will insist on Premier Salandra remaining in power.

A strike has been proclaimed at Milan as a protest against the course of political events in Italy. Troops are occupying all the strategical points in the city.

L.T.-GOV. PAINTER GRANTS PAROLE TO W. S. FERGUSON

Action in Case of Man Who Pleaded Guilty Last June to Embezzlement Is Taken Without Recommendation of State Pardon Board.

William S. Ferguson of 3527 Henry street, former cashier for the National Druggist Publishing Co., who pleaded guilty last June to a charge of embezzeling \$600 and who used his employer's money in buying and maintaining an \$8000 motor yacht, is at liberty after having served less than a year of his five-year sentence.

His release on parole, without recommendation of the State Pardon Board, is one of a number of such releases made by Lieutenant-Governor Painter in the two weeks that he has been Acting Governor. According to a dispatch from Jefferson City, Painter has paroled 36 convicts since Gov. Major left him in charge of the executive office May 1. He has acted on the recommendation of politicians and other private individuals, without regard to the Pardon Board. This is an entire departure from the policy of Gov. Major, who has refused to discuss pardon and parole matters with politicians.

Ferguson's parole was issued on the recommendation of Morton Jourdan, a close friend of Painter, seconded by Circuit Judge Glendy B. Arnold and other St. Louisans.

Son of Garibaldi Speaks. Sante Garibaldi, a son of Gen. Ricciotti Garibaldi, who has been fighting with the French, harangued the crowd in Milan and declared "If the Government refuses to go to war against Austria, my family will lead the people on the barricades."

There is no doubt that Salandra is one of the most popular figures in Italy among the people. He was widely heralded yesterday afternoon while driving to the Chamber of Deputies to confer with Signor Marcora. Soldiers and their officers joined in the demonstration.

The policeman fell into a walk and shadowed the woman cautiously, believing she would meet her companion soon. At Easton avenue he saw a man turn into Vandeventer from the west

YOUNG WOMAN HELD BY POLICE AS SAFE ROBBER

When Arrested With Man She Carried "Jimmy," Sledge and Burglar's Chisel.

SHE IS WIFE OF CONVICT

Prisoner's Husband, Tony Ortell, Is Serving Two-Year Term in Penitentiary.

A young woman, who was arrested at 4 o'clock this morning at Vandeventer and Evans avenue, and locked up at the Deer street station on the charge of being a safe robber, was identified as Miss Margaret Morris, a hair dresser, 22 years old, of 451 Alameda place, was identified shortly before noon at police headquarters as the wife of Tony Ortell, who six weeks ago was sent to the penitentiary for two years for robbing the safe of the Frank Lind Grocery Co. at Seventh street and Lucas avenue on Aug. 7, 1914.

She is the first woman in St. Louis charged with safe robbing and she was arrested after she had been trailed nearly a mile by a policeman.

She was carrying a package which contained a safe robber's "Jimmy," an instrument described by the police as a "duck's bill Jimmy," on account of its shape, a heavy sledge hammer and a piece of cold chisel.

A young man, along with her and another, was arrested had in his pocket a partly filled book of trading stamps and \$58. They were identified by John H. Simons, a grocer at 369 St. Ferdinand avenue, as his property. He said he missed that amount of money and the trading stamps from his cash register.

A piece of chisel, fitting to the pieces carried by Mrs. Ortell, was later found lying near a safe in Simons' store. An effort had been made to open the safe there, but the robbers had succeeded only in knocking the combination knot from the door.

Mr. and Mrs. Alice Clark, who live at 4900 St. Ferdinand avenue, diagonally across the street from Simons' grocery, gave the alarm which started the police on the arrests. They were looking out at the front window of their home at dusk when they observed a woman and man step from a back door of the store and stand on the St. Ferdinand side of the building.

The woman looked up and down the street and then tapped with her finger on the show window, as if signaling to someone inside the store. Clark slipped out the back way and found Patrolman John McCauley at Sarah street and Eastern avenue. When the policeman reached the store the woman and her companion had departed.

Mrs. Clark said she saw the woman walk toward Vandeventer avenue and the man, accompanied by a second man who had been in the store, walk south on Warne avenue.

The policeman ran to Vandeventer and then north on St. Louis avenue. Finding no trace of the woman, he doubled back south on Vandeventer. He removed his hat and coat and ran at top speed. At Garfield avenue he saw a woman answering the description furnished by Clark, walking leisurely toward Eastern avenue. She was carrying a bundle.

The policeman fell into a walk and shadowed the woman cautiously, believing she would meet her companion soon. At Easton avenue he saw a man turn into Vandeventer from the west

Continued on Page 2, Column 3.

A Double Header

Complete score of two advertising games played in St. Louis Thursday and Friday of this week. POST-DISPATCH alone vs. Globe-Democrat, Republic and Times, its three nearest opponents, combined.

Two Days Score
OF LOCAL MERCHANTS' ADVERTISING
POST-DISPATCH Thursday .103 col. 195 cols.
alone tallied Friday 92 col.

Globe, Republic and Thursday ... 51 col.
Times combined tallied Friday 77 col.

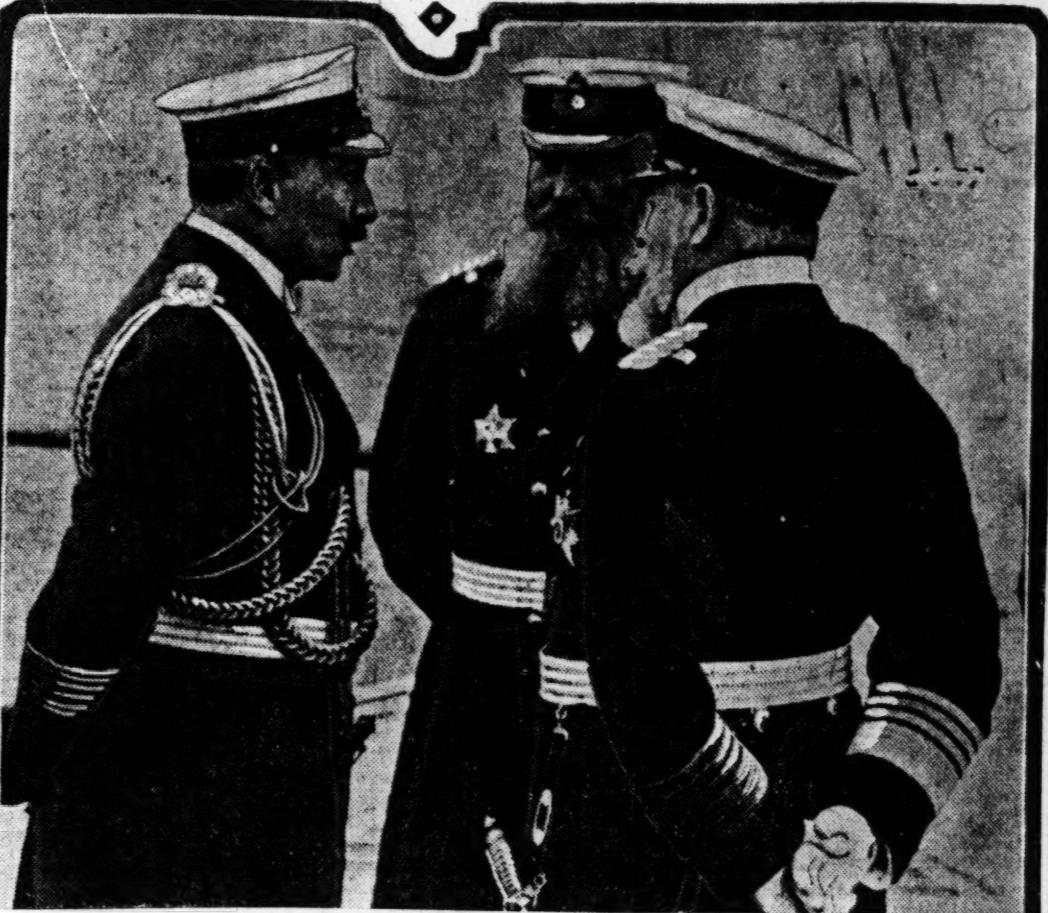
Excess in favor of the POST-DISPATCH for both days, May 13th and 14th. 37 cols.

One day, two days, one year, two years, it's always the same. The POST-DISPATCH WINS THE PENNANT with amazing regularity.

Cause:
CIRCULATION THAT SELLS GOODS
Copies sold last Sunday 353,936
Average for the week ending May 9th,
daily and Sunday 204,597

"First in Everything"

Kaiser Confering With Head of His Navy and the Commander of His High Seas Flotilla



With His Imperial Majesty are (facing the reader) Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, commander of the high seas fleet.

BANKERS' TRUST DEALS ARE UNDER FEDERAL INQUIRY

Inspectors Seek to Determine Whether Mails Were Misused in Sale of Stock.

Postoffice inspectors have begun an investigation of the Bankers' Trust Co., which failed last summer and went into the hands of a receiver.

The question to be determined is whether misuse of the mails has been made in promoting the sale of the company's stock. There have been intimations that the company padded its reports of earnings with fictitious credits and for several years paid dividends that had not been earned.

The inquiry will go into this and an attempt will be made to find out whether, in this connection, false representations were made through the mails.

Postoffice inspectors today refused to discuss what they are doing, but it was learned the investigation is under the direction of Inspector Price.

An audit of the company's books, which was made by a firm of certified accountants at the instance of H. C. Morrow, formerly vice president of the company, who lost heavily in its failure, has been placed in the hands of the inspectors.

A copy of this report is also in the hands of Circuit Attorney Harvey. The Circuit Attorney has been approached by persons who have lost heavily by the company's failure and has been urged to make an investigation.

He has said that he will take it up as soon as he can get around to it. He has been in possession of information about some of the company's transactions for the past five or six months.

The Bankers' Trust Co. owned a chain of country banks in Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas. Following its failure, it was found to have borrowed heavily from these banks on various kinds of paper.

M'ADOO AND WILLIAMS ANSWER SUIT OF BANK

Secretary of Treasury and Comptroller Make Sweeping Denial of Charges.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Secretary M'Adoo and Comptroller Williams filed in the District Supreme Court today an answer to the injunction suit brought by the Riggs National Bank, charging them with conspiracy to wreck the institution.

Their answer is a sweeping denial of all the bank's charges.

Both officials presented long affidavits that they did not combine nor conspire to injure the bank, that their actions, which were set forth as ground for the bank's charge, were taken in the exercise of proper discretion and because of conditions and incident in connection with its management, the propriety and sometimes the lawfulness of which they questioned.

MAN BADLY BURNED 28 MORE BODIES IN AUTO EXPLOSION AFTER A COLLISION

Those of Vanderbilt and Hubbard Not Among Them; Baby and a Bride Unidentified.

QUEENSTOWN, May 15.—The bodies of 28 victims of the Lusitania disaster reached here last night. A British torpedo boat unexpectedly put into Queenstown, bringing 12 which had been picked up between 15 and 20 miles southwest of Fastnet—those of seven men, four women and 11 children.

The body of A. L. Hopkins, president of the Newport News Shipbuilding Co., was quickly identified, as were those of one of the sons of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Crompton of Philadelphia, Mrs. William Crichton of New York, Surgeon J. F. McDermott of the Lusitania, and George Tibergheen, a Greek saloon passenger. Three of the bodies appear to be those of members of the crew of the Lusitania.

James Carroll of 2300 Wash street, who was riding with Stack, was thrown and bruised. Stack was pinned under his overturned car and with the help of Carroll and Keller, lifted the burning machine from Stack.

The wagon, belonging to the McKinley Pread Co., was nearly destroyed, and the horse was so injured that it was necessary to shoot it.

Williamson took Stack to the hospital, and returned to the scene of the accident, where he was arrested. Keller was also arrested, after his bruises had been dressed. Stack was ordered held as a prisoner, though hospital physicians doubted whether he could recover.

Keller told the police that Stack and Williamson were apparently racing, and that both were running their cars at a reckless rate. Williamson denied this.

Two negroes who were the accident told the police they thought Keller was to blame.

FAIR, WITH SOMEWHAT LOWER TEMPERATURE

THE TEMPERATURES.

5 a. m.	74 10 a. m.	84
6 a. m.	72 12 noon.	84
7 a. m.	72 2 p. m.	84
8 a. m.	82 10 p. m.	84

Official forecast for St. Louis and vicinity.

Fair weather tonight and tomorrow somewhat lower temperature late tonight and tomorrow fresh southerly winds.

Missouri: Generally fair tonight and tomorrow; somewhat lower temperature tomorrow, and in north and west portions tonight.

Illinois: Generally fair tonight and tomorrow; probably showers and warmer in extreme north portion.

Michigan: Fair weather with some rain.

Wisconsin: Fair weather with some rain.

Minnesota: Fair weather with some rain.

North Dakota: Fair weather with some rain.

South Dakota: Fair weather with some rain.

Wyoming: Fair weather with some rain.

Colorado: Fair weather with some rain.

New Mexico: Fair weather with some rain.

Oklahoma: Fair weather with some rain.

Texas: Fair weather with some rain.

Arkansas: Fair weather with some rain.

Louisiana: Fair weather with some rain.

Mississippi: Fair weather with some rain.

Tennessee: Fair weather with some rain.

Alabama: Fair weather with some rain.

Georgia: Fair weather with some rain.

Florida: Fair weather with some rain.

Pennsylvania: Fair weather with some rain.

West Virginia: Fair weather with some rain.

Ohio: Fair weather with some rain.

Indiana: Fair weather with some rain.

Michigan: Fair weather with some rain.

Illinois: Fair weather with some rain.

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Michigan: Fair

AMERICAN PRESS CONTINUES APPROVING COMMENT ON THE NOTE TO BERLIN

PRESIDENT IS RIGHT, ALMOST UNANIMOUS VERDICT OF PAPERS

Belief Is Voiced by Many That Germany Will Comply With the Demands of the United States Government.

Newspapers throughout the country continue their comment editorially on President Wilson's note. The expressions are universally complimentary and the belief is that the President has taken a firm stand on the right basis. Some of the editorials follow:

The New York World: Whether or not Germany and the United States are at the parting of the ways depends upon the German Government, and upon it alone. The United States is not seeking war with Germany. But it is firmly resolved that Germany must cease making war upon American citizens and American ships.

Nothing else is so important at this time as that Berlin shall thoroughly understand the temper and purposes of the people of this country. At the beginning of the war, the German Government made a ghastly miscalculation of British opinion. With a stubborn stupidity that was wellnigh incredible, it persisted in thinking that Great Britain would never resort to arms to defend or to punish an invasion of Belgian neutrality. We fervently hope that it will not make a similar mistake in regard to the United States.

We do not undertake to advise the German Ambassador about his duties, but the highest service that he can render to Germany and to the United States at this time is to impress upon the official mind of Berlin that President Wilson's note is the voice of the American people. It is not merely a Government that is speaking to Germany through the President, but a nation that is speaking.

This runs through the columns of the inspired German press a strange delusion that in case of hostilities between Germany and the United States, the so-called German-American press, the country with which Germany has been at war, will be torn by a civil war that will leave us helpless. That belief is the inspiration of madness. Berlin could make no graver blunder than to be guided by it in shaping its reply to the President's note.

Foreigners are often deceived by the acrimonies of American controversy. They are never more certain to be deceived than when they expect the American people in the face of a national crisis to divide on racial lines.

The true sentiment of American citizens of German blood and German birth is expressed by that noble old patriot, Rudolph Ritter. Mr. Baldwin, however, when he says: "I am not to be my friends, that is not too old to fight in defense of the flag if necessary." In any issue of war between Germany and Great Britain their sympathies are naturally with Germany. In any issue of war between Germany and the United States their sympathies and their lives will be with the United States. This is their country. Its laws are their laws. Its government is their government. Its institutions are their institutions. Its rights are their rights. Its honor is their honor. Its future is the future of their posterity.

They might regard war with Germany as a just cause, but as far as they are concerned, the cause of war has been through civil war. They know what it means and they will not hesitate again to make whatever sacrifice must be made to sustain their country.

The real opinion of German-Americans is not expressed by paid agitators, but by men like Rudolph Blankenburg, Berlin, who likewise study with profit the expression of allegiance put forth by Herman Ridder and many other passionate defenders of the German cause.

In time of national peril the hyphen will be blotted out.

Let there be no misunderstanding of the American mind. Let there be no further delusion on the part of the German Government that in time of war American citizens, whatever their birth or blood, will turn traitor to the United States.

The President is making a final attempt to bring Germany to reason. The American people are unanimously supporting him in that undertaking. We have always been at peace with Germany. We also wish to be at peace with Germany, and we will be.

The issue rests with Berlin. The decision rests with Berlin. Nothing can be added to what the President has said except the final plea, the final admonition, the final exhortation that his words are the words of the American people; that his sentiments are the sentiments of the American people; that his determination is the determination of the American people, and that decision the American people have taken is irrevocable.

Brooklyn Eagle: Much more serious is that part of the note in which all intents and purposes the German Government is told to confine her submarine activities to ships of war.

This leaves an opening. It furnishes the Berlin Foreign Office with an op-

portunity of which it will not be slow to take advantage. What policy Germany shall pursue at sea becomes a matter regarding which this country should be interested in taking action when the rights of its citizens are invaded. Should a British merchantman be sunk without warning, and all on board be lost, a protest from Washington would be in order only if the lives of Americans were sacrificed. Otherwise would come the espousal of a cause not our own.

We cannot or should not attempt to dictate the conditions under which German submarines shall operate. We can or should not either dictate or suggest that their activities be circumscribed so long as they are not such as interfere with the rights of the people of this country. And nothing is more likely than that the German Government will have something to this effect to say. Nor is anything less likely than that it will abandon its present course.

New York Evening Post: Is there room to hope that the German Government will try to arrive at an understanding with the United States? Some persons have a rough-and-ready negative. Germany will not budge. She would welcome a war with this country.

Of course, if that is true—if insanity in the German rulers has become so acute—there is nothing more to be said. But we consider the supposition absurd to discuss. As a matter of cold fact, Germany has shown ever since the outbreak of the war a marked desire to be on good terms with this country.

We refer to the German note of May 11, completely reversing the view before taken of Germany's responsibility for the loss of neutral ships in the "war zone" about the British Isles. It hastens to assure our Government that in case neutral ships are sunk by "misfire," "The German Government will undoubtedly recognize the responsibility thereof."

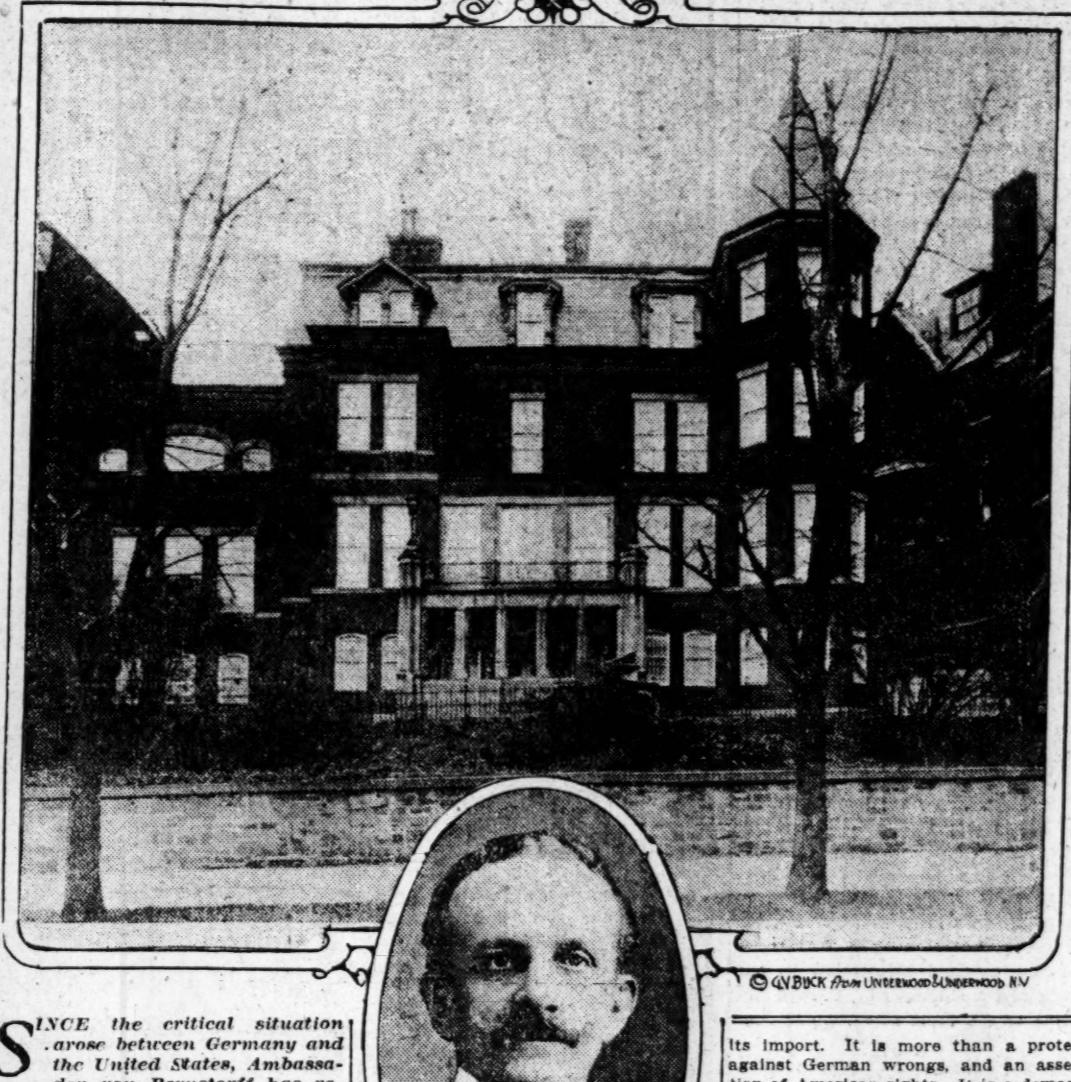
From that it would not be a hard step to the disavowal and reparation which our Government has demanded. We do not predict that Germany will do this or anything like it. Even if she were able to satisfy the United States in this particular case, there would still remain the enormous difficulty of meeting our insistence upon the abandonment of her whole plan of submarine warfare, as it affects merchant vessels with Americans lawfully on board. To overcome that will take time and thought. It would also involve, one would say, the giving way in the German Government itself of the champions of Schrecklichkeit, who have been so long in the ascendant. This may see a little improbable; and so may the chance that Germany will in any way meet the new concession. All that we now keep in mind is that the decision now rests with her, and that she has been of late showing signs of a desire to live at peace with the United States. We go no further at present than expressing the belief that the case is not entirely hopeless, and that the resources of diplomacy have not been exhausted.

New York Mail: These are certainly plain words. They come a little later: the notice to the German Government that America could not countenance a course of action absolutely contrary to the rules, the practice and spirit of modern warfare should have been uttered when Germany, at the beginning of the war, violated the territory and the independent rights of a neutral state. To the maintenance of these neutral rights, as a principle, we were pledged, and we should then have asserted the principle which we now assert. The demand of neutral rights which President Wilson now asserts so plainly, and in such statesmanlike words, was involved in the violation of the neutrality of Belgium. We have reaped the fruits of our indifference at that time. But whether late or early, the President is right in asserting the doctrine, and the whole country, at whatever sacrifice, will back him up in it.

New York Evening World: We do not look for war as a consequence of the stand we take. If war comes, we will have been thrust upon us by policy of deliberate outrage which we can only regard as fixed. We do not believe Germany so mad as to believe that she can forbid all mankind to question her acts, however barbarous she sees fit to make them.

New York Times: The Germans have with remarkable plainness of speech criticized the recent short-

German Embassy in Washington, Guarded Now Against Cranks, and the Kaiser's Ambassador



SINCE the critical situation arose between Germany and the United States, Ambassador von Bernstorff has received threats to blow up the German Embassy in Washington. Count von Bernstorff has not been alarmed at all at these threats, but to prevent any outward event, the secret service authorities have placed a strong guard about it lest some crank really attempt to carry out the threat.

comings of their diplomats. But diplomacy that could not prepare a just and true answer to President Wilson's note would, indeed, be woefully incompetent. The way is made not only plain but easy. That she will "take immediate steps to prevent the recurrence of anything so obviously subversive of the principles of warfare" may with equal confidence be assumed, because the contrary assumption would imply that Germany has cut loose from all restraints of law and will kill and destroy whoever comes in her way, friend or foe alike, until the world cowers before her and acknowledges her sway. That is too preposterous for anybody's belief. To announce such a determination would array the whole world against her, and the world in arms. Even if she were in dire peril of utter defeat and overthrow she could not go to that extreme.

The great German people could escape that fate only by driving their present rulers into banishment, by destroying imperialism and militarism, and by doing it and by disclaiming approval of the savagery in spirit and in act that had brought them to ruin under the world's denunciation. The Hohenzollern dynasty will not thus write its own doom in the ascendant. This may see a little improbable; and so may the chance that Germany will in any way meet the new concession. All that we now keep in mind is that the decision now rests with her, and that she has been of late showing signs of a desire to live at peace with the United States. We go no further at present than expressing the belief that the case is not entirely hopeless, and that the resources of diplomacy have not been exhausted.

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Toronto (Ont.) Evening Telegram: The German note is firm in tone, but friendly. Can the note bring together so as to insure the safety of innocent American seafarers? Meanwhile, all Americans stand squarely behind the President.

Columbus (O.) Dispatch: It was given to President Wilson to be the voice of the nation crying against the horrors of war. It was a great duty and he has performed it admirably.

Houston (Tex.) Chronicle: It is not Germany's right, or England's right or any other warring nation's right that constitutes the crux of this situation, but the right of the United States of America. The President practically asserts that American citizens have the right to navigate the high seas and that they have the right to sail on

the ocean. His (the President's) words are weighty and well considered. His position is lofty, humane and patriotic. Those who endeavor to misinterpret his message or read into it what it does not contain, will find the country detached from them as much as it was when they tried to drive the President into rash and hasty action.

Atlanta (Ga.) Journal: Quiet and civil in its tone, the President's note to Germany is positive, and far-reaching in

its import. It is more than a protest against German wrongs, and an assertion of American rights. It is a demand that those wrongs be compensated and promptly discontinued, and their rights be diligently respected. It is the voice of law and justice lifted in solemn warning against lawlessness and savagery.

Philadelphia (Pa.) Evening Telegraph: That note has fully met the expectations of every true and patriotic American who has looked to his Government to assert and guard the rights which belong to it as a neutral nation.

As the President has met the emergency and responded courageously to the demands of his people, so do the people now respond in their support of the intelligent merchant vessels. He is right.

Grand Rapids (Mich.) Press: While presenting the situation unequivocally, the President wisely opens the way for negotiations for settlement and reparation, provided Germany enters upon them in a friendly feeling and with evident desire to avoid the supreme arbitrament.

Minneapolis (Minn.) Journal: The note is refreshing summons back to the code of civilization. It is difficult to see how Germany can view it any other way.

Jacksonville (Fla.) Metropolis: This note will go down in history as the most dignified, diplomatic, yet plain and specific expression of our Government that has ever been sent to a foreign power. It must impress not alone the German Government, but the neutrals of the world, that America stands for the freedom of the seas; it stands for a cessation of that piracy that prowls the seas, seeking whom it may devour, enemy or neutral. It will be appreciated by every real American.

Dallas (Tex.) Times-Herald: The principles of warfare which German submarines have practiced are poles apart.

Germany and the United States pledged themselves by all the efforts in their power, to the friendly settlement of international disputes, recognizing the solidarity uniting the members of the society of civilized nations and desirous of extending the empire of law.

Savannah (Ga.) News: The President's note is firm in tone, but friendly. It maintains the attitude that the German Government would be held to strict accountability for further acts of submarine aggression.

Columbus (O.) Dispatch: It was given to President Wilson to be the voice of the nation crying against the horrors of war. It was a great duty and he has performed it admirably.

Memphis (Tenn.) News-Scimitar: His (the President's) words are weighty and well considered. His position is lofty, humane and patriotic. Those who

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ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER, Dec. 12, 1878.
Published by the Pulitzer Publishing Co.,
210-212 N. Broadway.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL IN ADVANCE
DAILY, \$1.00;
WEEKLY, \$5.00;
MONTHLY, \$15.00
DAILY, without Sunday, one year.....\$18.00
BY CARRIER IN ST. LOUIS AND SUBURBS, per sec-
ond month, with postage paid, \$1.00;
BY MAIL, with postage paid, \$1.00;
BY CARRIER, \$1.00;
BY AIR MAIL, \$1.00;
BY CABLE, \$1.00;
BY TELEGRAPH, \$1.00;
BY TELEGRAM, \$1.00;
BY MAIL, \$1.00;
BY CABLE, \$1.00;
BY TELEGRAPH, \$1.00;

Entered at postoffice St. Louis Mo. as second-class
mail matter.

THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM.

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles, that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news, always be drastically independent, never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULITZER.

April 10, 1907.

Post-Dispatch

Circulation
Last Sunday:
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Equalled Only by
FOUR SUNDAY Newspapers
in the UNITED STATES

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Injustice to Government Employees.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
Your editorial in today's Post-Dispatch, headed "Injustice to Good Scrubwomen," is very true indeed. Congressmen like our Mr. Igoe, who receives a salary of \$7500 per annum and expenses, should pay more attention to constructive legislation than to a continuous still hunt for place and patronage.

It seems that the majority of our Congressmen (and it seems that Mr. Igoe appears to have fallen into this category) as soon as they are re-elected proceed at once to organize a machine for re-election and initiate a canvas for a per-political machine for renomination and re-election. This species of political Congressmen seldom, if ever, initiates or proceeds to urge any constructive legislation, reform or otherwise. Never a thought is given as to what is to be done for the thousands who earn a pittance as scrubwomen, laborers, janitors, letter carriers, postoffice clerks and others who work like "hired hands" at small salaries, while the Congressman draws the salary of a "Prince of Industry" and lives on the fat of the land. Congressman Igoe and other St. Louis and Missouri Congressmen are allowed, secretaries at a salary of \$150 per month. These secretaries are not at present doing any work, except drawing their salaries—why not suspend the salaries of these appendages to the Congressman during the vacation period of Congress and make up the deficiency now existing in the several departments at Washington, which you truly say, "allege" they didn't know anything about it?" Whose business was it to know about it if it were not the Congressman? Certainly they were told about it with a hindrance attempt to make economic retreatments at the expense of scrubwomen and others they failed to make the necessary appropriations requested.

There is good reason in what you said in the last paragraph of your editorial, "we would rather see five good scrubwomen than some Congressmen in the seats of the lawmakers at Washington," and you might have added that five good scrubwomen are far more valuable this time of the year to the taxpayers than the secretaries of these Congressmen who are drawing pay and doing nothing to earn their pay. Why not enforce a surcharge without pay on both the Congressmen and their useless secretaries? It is time that Mr. Igoe and others like him get intelligently informed about their duties and do something besides playing politics and haunting the Federal Building seeking jobs for political henchmen.

A "FURLONGED GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE."

Smoking and Spitting on Cars.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
Mr. B. J. Groll, in a recent letter, complains about ladies occupying the three rear seats in street cars, in which, under a late ruling of the traction company officials, smoking is permitted. His letter exhibits the typical audacity and the usual selfish views of the majority of smokers.

The St. Louis patrons of the street railways will eventually have to meet this problem and settle it once and for all, as have other large cities, unless the report that the United Railways Co. intends to prohibit smoking on any part of their cars at any time, just as soon as all of their cars are converted into the closed type, which have no rear platform, proves to be true.

As the matter now stands, smoking on street cars, which are private property, is a privilege which can be given or withheld at the pleasure of the owner, and is not enforcible. No person has a right to smoke on a street car, and again the majority of the patrons of street cars are non-smokers, and the complaints of passengers in regard to the violation of the "three rear seat rule," which anyone can vouch for who is not blind, far outweigh. I have been told, any requests of smokers for a continuation of the smoking privilege.

Conductors are weary of trying to control these abuses. Smokers smoke all over the cars in all kinds of weather, especially late at night and on the early morning runs. Conductors have despaired of enforcing any rule, even that of spitting. I have observed policemen, firemen and city detectives smoking and spitting—spitting on the floor. Conductors have called the attention of passengers to the rule of the company and the laws of the city, and how are they treated? Ask the first conductor with whom you ride if this is not true.

Now, are the people of St. Louis in favor of mean cars, well ventilated? Let them practice their power of observation and find out where the trouble lies. All the rules and all the laws on the statute books won't make them clean if the people themselves do not co-operate.

As for Mr. Groll, if he and his fellow smokers cannot stand up and smoke or refrain from smoking for the 15 or 20 minutes spent on the car, it is time for them to take mental stock of their supply of self-control, or see an alienist or a doctor.

BENTON CORWIN.

THE ONE VITAL POINT.

The one point in the President's note to Germany criticised by chronic Wilson critics is the protest against the use of submarines as commerce destroyers. The critics said the President was too far in demanding that Germany change her mode of warfare on the commerce of her enemies.

This very point, however, is the vital point. It involves the guarantee we ask that such intolerable acts as the attacks on the Gulfflight, the Falaba and the Lusitania, without warning, causing loss of American life and property and the death of noncombatants, shall not be repeated.

As the President said, reparation cannot be given "in full measure." It is impossible to settle continued invasion of rights and the slaughter of innocents with indemnities. Nor do indemnities remove the menace of attacks without warning, the continuation of which would destroy all commerce and throw neutral sea rights into the junk heap.

The President points out the "practical impossibility" of using submarines against merchant shipping "without disregarding those rules of fairness, reason, justice and humanity which all modern opinion regards as imperative." Since the submarine cannot comply with law and humane usage in warfare on commerce, it must not be used for that purpose.

It is in this vital matter that concerted action on the part of neutral nations, urged by the Post-Dispatch, would be invaluable. The neutral nations, under the leadership of the United States, might put an end to the illegal and inhuman modes of warfare resorted to by mad belligerents in the present conflict. Instead of submitting to new laws and lawless modes of warfare, framed to suit the purposes of belligerents, the neutral nations should enforce right, law and civilized usage on all belligerents. They should insist that both Great Britain and Germany respect neutral rights and observe legal and humane usage.

The salvation of international law and humane rules from destruction in the present cataclysm is the greatest service the United States can perform, not merely for the American people now, but for all peoples for all times.

THE "STERNEWIRTH."

Because Lehman, brewery worker, failed to make two trips an hour to the "Sternewirth" and take one on the house on the company's time (thereby jeopardizing the time-honored privilege of brewery workers), and because he cleaned up a cask in 45 minutes when he should have consumed an hour and a quarter, he was fired out of the union and deprived of his job.

Suing the union in the Circuit Court, Lehman made an allegation worth reading in these days when momentous consequences hang on the wording of an ultimatum. He alleged he was the "owner of a certain valuable civil right and property right and public utility, namely his industrial skill and his readiness, willingness and ability to work and labor as a brewer, and his right to dispose of his labor according to his will"—an allegation in which Judge and jury simply sustained him.

Good law has rarely confirmed better common sense. Certainly nobody ought to be compelled to "soldier" and "bum" by the Sternewirth. The Sternewirth always has plenty of voluntary attraction in any line of business, metaphorically speaking. Loafing by the Sternewirth is one of the most popular substitutes for work. The office boy who hangs around the water cooler is a horrible example in point. He will never get anywhere, nor will he boost the business. He will consume ice water, but he will never cut any ice. No beer worker who gesundheit all day by Sternewirth will ever own a beer, and any beer that is ruled and run by Sternewirths will eventually be drunk up—or we are all wrong as to what constitutes success in men and institutions.

HADN'T TAKEN 'EM OFF.

Orrick Bishop, venerable lawyer, arrested while calling on a client whose premises were being picketed by labor unions, explains the astonishing incident in a way that appeals to universal sympathy.

He still had on his winter underwear, he says. He might have stopped there, but he goes into details that are perfectly obvious. Already irritated as the heat mounted, he reached the boiling over point when the pretty waitresses on picked shovels union literature at his face and screamed that he was unfair to labor.

What a fellow to do at this unstable season! The press warns us that if we take 'em off pneumonia will us and if we don't take 'em off the police get us. Probably the police had not taken 'em off yet, either, and who knows what satisfying explanation the pretty waitresses might give for their own shortness of temper? Mr. Bishop was fortunate to escape with a slight charge of disturbance of the peace. It might have been something more serious—justifiable homicide, for instance.

When the weather settles down and we can all take 'em off, a lot of things that are working at cross purposes—in the diplomatic field for instance—may be expected to adjust themselves automatically, with the restoration of good nature.

SMOKERS ON TRIAL.

St. Louis smokers and chewers who use the street cars for their entertainment must understand that, this summer, they are on trial. Upon the way they conduct themselves, as tobacco users, will depend whether or not tobacco, or at least smoking, will be permitted at all on the cars when the summer season ends.

"This warning is given because well-grounded complaints are made that the smoking privilege is still being grossly abused. In fact, it is charged that, now that conductors are supposed to stay at their posts in the rear of the car, smokers are making themselves obnoxious by firing up in any part of the car. And the spitting nuisance, mostly due to tobacco chewing, is at certain hours, especially late at night, as

bad as it ever was. It is charged, on good authority, that even members of the police force do not hesitate to spit in the street cars. And conductors are practically powerless to stop it, as the company's rule is, except in a well-authenticated case, to uphold the passenger as against the car crew.

Tobacco users cannot behave as gentlemen, they deserve to be treated as unworthy of consideration. But decent smokers must suffer because of the selfishness of those who are, in every walk of life, a chronic nuisance.

OPENING THE NEW FILTER.

A "grand opening" it will be at Chain of Rocks today—the opening of the new filter. Everybody who delights in aqua pura and pure oratory, not to mention daylight fireworks, is invited to go out and celebrate. Those of you who cannot spare the time to go out can turn on your faucets at home and drink one to the administration—assuming, of course, that your water license or club dues have been paid. St. Louis has always boasted the best drinking water in the world, and the new filter will detract nothing from its flavor, we hope, while even intensifying its purity and perfection.

Really it is impossible to refrain from rhapsodizing over the triumphant and glorious achievement of pure, perfect, beautiful and delightful water that cheers but never inebriates—a water that can be recommended freely to women and children, aged persons, even the very young, and, as harmless for external as for internal use!

The new filter has taken 20 months in the building and cost \$1,350,000, adding greatly to the value of a plant already estimated to be worth \$27,000,000. It means bringing up the filtering capacity to 180,000,000 gallons daily, with an emergency capacity of 200,000,000. Its cost of operation is said to be lower than in any large city where water is purified, and the method of the same which has been in use in St. Louis since the World's Fair. To our present Water Commissioner Wall is due the installation and completion of the new extension of the works.

PARKWAY IDEA'S ATTRACTIVENESS.

The civic organizations which have given their endorsement to the parkway project now number 33. This is an unusual attestation to the merits of the plan and a satisfactory, though not infallible, index as to the state of St. Louis sentiment.

Up to date the one conspicuous body to withhold its endorsement is the local chapter of the American Institute of Architects, which declares that it is unable to ascertain any relation between the project and a practical, comprehensive city plan. But the parkway will at least be a step in the direction of such a plan. What objection can there be to determining the cost—which is all the present movement contemplates—of one stately thoroughfare whose creation would evidence the spirit of progress and transform a shabby, submerged section that is now a special problem?

St. Louis must approximate the city beautiful by degrees. All examination of the parkway conception shows that it is desirable. As to the point whether it is practical or not, that cannot be determined until we know its cost.

It is the duty of all citizens to inform themselves of the extent to which the election of June 8 will commit the city and the worthiness of the proposal to be submitted to a vote. The setting aside of June 5 and 6 as Civic Saturday and Civic Sunday will carry farther on the eve of the referendum the campaign of education now in progress throughout the city.

The parkway idea embodies some of the best thought of St. Louis as to the duty of the future, the architects to the contrary notwithstanding. That it is singularly attractive to those who deal with practical conditions rather than abstractions is proved by innumerable individual expressions. St. Louis will make no mistake in giving its approval to the contingent and preliminary measures which an affirmative vote June 8 will authorize.

FIGURING ON A RIVER REVIVAL.

St. Paul, like St. Louis, is taking steps to revive Mississippi River traffic, so to get the benefit of lower freight rates to the West Coast and the Orient via the Panama Canal. The Pioneer-Press declares St. Paul means to have "three miles of wharves on either side of the river, cutting rates to the Pacific Coast in half and making the Minnesota capital the largest city northwest of June 8 will authorize.

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Saving Dad's Coin

The story of two brothers—the one who first robs his father, and the other who turns robber of his brother that father may be repaid.

By H. M. Egbert

HOW Toadies got acquainted with Charles, who had never done anything but keep a home. As he ascended in the elevator the old man looked without much interest at the middle-aged man that accompanied him. The two entered the office together. "An investor!" the farmer thought. A girl rose and came toward them but the middle-aged man brushed past her and coolly made his way into the inner room. The girl hesitated and then took Henry Pentland's name.

"What a pity it is," said Toadies, swinging backward and forward in the rocking chair, "that you didn't like my papa as well as you like Uncle George."

"Why?" rasped the old man, speaking as if to a man of his own years.

"Because then you wouldn't have been so lonesome and miserable in your old age," said Toadies.

The smile came. With a snarl old Henry Pentland was upon his feet. "What do you mean, sir?" he demanded. "I am nothing but miserable." He went on in a soliloquy, apparently: "Charles and George were both dear to me. George had the brains. He made a success of his life in the city, where he is honest and feared. Charles was content to plod along in a country store. He married a nonentity. He did nothing toward elevating the family. Why shouldn't I prefer George?"

"Because your son, too," declared Toadies, looking up earnestly into the old man's eyes and earnestly saying you've never seen eyes like papa since he was born." he added, wistfully.

"Tell me this, sir," insisted the old man, "who put you up to this game? Who sent you here?"

"I sent myself here," answered Toadies.

"A likely story. Why?"

"Cos mother said you must be so badly punished for being as unkind, and I wanted to see what you looked like," Toadies declared, scampering away. "Good-by, grandpa." And he was gone.

Grandpa Goes to Town.

ALL that Toadies had said was true. George Pentland, financier, had induced the old man into bestowing upon him his entire fortune, which he had invested in his dubious schemes, paying his father 10 per cent per annum. However, he had only paid two years' income, and in reality this had come out of the principal. Henry Pentland had doted upon his second son when he was a boy. But Charles was not smart like George, and when he married pretty, but commonplace, Lida Gray, the angry old man, who had dreamed of seeing both his children wealthy and honored, refused to go to the wedding. He had never spoken to Charles since that day, nor had communication with any of his family except George, who, having wheedled the old man out of his \$10,000, under promise of \$100 a year for life, now began to find his father something of an embarrassment.

Old Henry Pentland wrote to his son every week. His solicitude for his son's health did not touch George, and his twice-a-year visits to him at his bachelor quarters in town were an event of horror, for George was sensitive to the opinions of his friends, and dreaded that one of them would meet him in the company of the shabby old man who clung to his arm and gesticulated with his cane.

"Grandpa's going to town Monday," said Toadies.

Charles and Lida Plan.

IDA and Charles exchanged glances. They knew of Toadies' visits and had not discouraged them, hoping that the old man would soften toward the child, and through him, toward them.

"How do you know?" inquired Toadies' father.

"I heard him telling his servant," answered Toadies. "He's going to see Uncle George."

Charles drew his wife aside. "Dear, I wonder whether we can do anything to save his money," he said. "You know, of course, that I received a circular about that mining proposition. It's an obvious swindle; yet the fellow seems to be clinging to the inside wall of the law. He'll dissipate that money he wheedled out of father as sure as fate."

"But, dear, you know how obstinate your father is!"

"I know, but we can't let him be in bed. There ought to be some way of getting his money back for him, even if it does destroy his faith in George."

They put their heads together, and after a while a heroic, desperate plan occurred to Charles. He loved his father, a spite of the old man's behavior toward him, and he did not intend to let his brother George despise him—especially as he suspected George of being interested in a good many shady propositions.

As a matter of fact, George, who had never seen his brother for 10 years, had never meant that circular to fall into his hands. It had been the oversight of one of his clerks. It was not George's interest to arouse any suspicions in his brother, whom he despised, until he had made good on his coup and was taken himself with his victim's money to another land.

The U. S. Marshal.

ON the following Monday Henry Pentland stepped out of the station at the central station and made his way toward his son's office. He had seen George's new handsome suite where his companies had their headquarters. He had wondered at the stenographers and addressers at their desks in the mahogany fittings of the interior office, and any doubts which might have existed in his mind as to the security of his capital had been immediately dispelled. George seemed to be his father's eyes the most wonderful man in the world. He contrasted most unfavorably with at-home

all over face

FOR A LOW-COST
VACATION TRY
COLORADO

Would Burn and Itch, Scratched and Pimples Spread, Disfigured While They Lasted. Used Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, Face Clear as Anybody's.

Bruning, Neb.—"I had nasty pimples all over my face so thick that you could hardly pull the point of a needle on my face without touching one. They would burn and itch and I would scratch them till they would bleed. Then that would leave a mark. Scratching caused the pimples to spread. They disfigured me with they lasted."

"I underwent two treatments and used different soaps and ointments but they did no good. Then last of all I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I used the Soap every morning and evening and the Ointment every evening just before I went to bed. To-day my face is as clear as anybody's." (Signed) Miss Myrtle Orth, June 7, 1914.

Write, phone or drop in at the Rock Island Travel Bureau for interesting literature on Colorado. 304 N. Broadway, Beaumont's Bank Bldg., St. Louis, W. J. Hemessey, C. P. & T. A. Phones: Olive 522, Main 222, Kinslow.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card, "Cuticura, Dept. T. Box 100." Sold throughout the world.

Woman of the Future to Be Another Amazon; Stronger Now Than Man and of Longer Life



YOUTH IS HUNTED AFTER GIRL TELLS OF ATTACK IN PARK

Suspect Jumps From Window
When Her Mother Beats
Him With Gas Pipe.

CHILD AT CITY HOSPITAL

Charge in Case Is Changed After
She Is Examined by
Doctors.

The police are looking for Antonio Martina, 18 years old, of 422 Arsenal street, who is believed by Mrs. Cecilia Gross of 317 South King's highway, to be one of three youths who are alleged to have attacked her 8-year-old daughter, Cecilia, in Tower Grove Park yesterday evening.

Martina fled from his home after Mrs. Gross had given him a beating with a piece of gas pipe. A policeman was kept on watch all night at his home, but he did not return.

The child was taken to the city dispensary. The physician who examined her there reported to the police that she was in a "terrible condition." The police said that his report related to his mistreatment she was supposed to have received, but it in fact related to her condition of health. She was sent to the city hospital. Upon the report of city hospital physicians, Capt. William of the Magnolia Police District altered the charge upon which the police originally set out to arrest Martina.

Child Dashed When Found.

Cecilia is one of Mrs. Gross' six children. Mrs. Gross, who is separated from her husband, is employed at the grocery of Charles Minicini and occupies rooms above the store.

About 4 p. m. Cecilia was playing in the yard with other children. A little later Minicini noticed she had disappeared. He sent his 15-year-old daughter, Minnie, and Cecilia's 11-year-old sister, Annie, to look for her.

They found the child coming from the west entrance of Tower Grove Park, which is two blocks from her home.

Beat Youth With Pipe.

Three hours later she told her mother a young Italian had shown her a beautiful haircomb, and had told her that if she would come with him he would take her where there were more. He took her to a clump of bushes in the park, where there were two other youths, and one of them attacked her and left her there.

Mrs. Gross concluded from her daughter's description that it was Martina who had lured her away. He had been living the past two weeks at the home of Frank Ferilli. She obtained a piece of gaspipe and went to Ferilli's, and found Martina in his room. She beat him about the head and face until his cries brought help. Two men pulled her away from him, but when she told them why she was beating Martina, they released her. She attacked him again, and he escaped through a window and ran away.

Minnie Minicini and Annie Gross say they saw Martina at 8 p. m. on Arsenal street, near King's highway, and that he ran after them. They ran away screaming and he disappeared.

TREATS FOR MOVIE FANS!

Next Sunday's Post-Dispatch will contain:

In the Rotogravure section—The portraits of three more of your favorite movie stars: Claire Whitney (Fox), Dorothy Phillips (Universal) and Gladys Hulette (Edison). They are exceptionally fine and well worth framing or pasting in a scrap book.

In the magazine section—A full page story relating to young St. Louisans, men and women, who are in the shadow drama, with the portraits of Leon Baird, Naomi Weston Childers, Adrienne Kroell, Rosemary Sheby, Anne Schaeffer, William Hinckley, G. M. Anderson, Edwin August and William Christy Cabanne, also a full page story relating to the mechanical mysteries of the "movies," showing how vivid night scenes, lightning flashes, factory fires and volcano-like eruptions are ingeniously manipulated on the cameras.

In the Real Estate and Want Directory, Moving Picture column—The announcements of features for next week in neighborhood moving picture theaters, arranged in alphabetical order for ready reference. Don't fail to read them and plan your pleasures accordingly.

WOUNDS HIMSELF IN HAND, THEN SHOOTS AT BURGLAR

Saleman Hears Noise in Home, Suspects Thief, Stumbles and Dies—Two shots fired in the home of Charles Cook, a salesman, at 356 Hartford street, at 5:30 o'clock last night, caused a police investigation.

Cook told policemen he was in his room on the second floor when he heard a noise in the lower hall. With a revolver in his hand he started downstairs, he said, but stumbled and fell. The revolver was accidentally discharged, slightly wounding his left hand. Cook laid down on the floor at the coat closet door, and when he got up he accidentally wounded his right hand. The thief took \$2 from his coat, which was on the rack.

HUNAWAY GIRLS CAPTURED

Irene Gafford, 9 years old, and Mabel Johnson, 12, are in custody of the Sheriff of Jerseyville, where they went yesterday after running away from the Girls' Industrial Home and School, a private institution on 10th street, 10th avenue.

Mrs. A. Hitch, director of the school, said the police that after the disappearance of the girls a \$10 bill belonging to one of the teachers was also missing.

The girls will be brought back to St.

THOUSANDS AT DEDICATION OF NEW FILTRATION PLANT

Softening of City's Water Supply by New Process Will Save Citizens \$490 Daily in Soap Bills.

Thousands of St. Louisans started on steamboats and street cars, at or before noon today, for the Chain of Rocks, to attend the opening celebration of the new \$1,350,000 filtration plant.

Free transportation was given from the downtown district to those who had locked on the harbor boat Ernest Wells and the chartered steamer Spread Eagle and Grey Eagle. Others were carried from the smaller waterworks stations at the foot of East Grand Avenue, in free steam trains, and from the Baden waterworks on free electric cars. Many automobile drivers also went to the Chain of Rocks, where special arrangements were made for the parking and care of machines.

The speakers scheduled for the afternoon exercises were Water Commissioner Wall, Director of Public Utilities Hooke, Howard B. Shaw of the State Service Commission, Mrs. W. R. Chiviss, president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mayor Kiel. Music and daylight fireworks were planned.

In preparation for the throng, 50,000 paper drinking cups were purchased by the Water Department, and 300 department employees, wearing white caps,

were stationed about the filtration plant to give them out, and to invite visitors to partake of an aqua highball.

Among the out-of-town visitors were several delegates to the recent convention of the American Waterworks Association in Cincinnati, including M. M. Baker of New York, editor of the Engineering News, Paul Hansen of the Illinois State Water Service Board; J. Bennett, city engineer of Oklahoma City, and the Mayors of East St. Louis, Alton and Belleville.

A panel describing the new filtration process, which was printed for distribution to visitors, informs St. Louis housewives that their bills for laundry soap will be less, as the result of the change made in the quality of the water.

While the average citizen does not notice whether the water is "soft" or "hard," the question is an important one for the woman who does her own washing or who has it done at home. The department has estimated that a daily saving of \$490 in the soap bills of St. Louis will be brought about through the softening of the water in the new process. Estimating that there are 150,000 families in St. Louis, this saving would be one-third of a cent a day, or \$1.20 a year, for each family.

RELATIVES SUE TO BREAK WILL OF JOHN H. GAY

Two St. Louisans Join in Action
Filed at San Diego for
\$1,000,000 Estate.

Three nephews and nieces and two sons yesterday filed a suit in San Diego, Cal., to break the will of John H. Gay, formerly of St. Louis, who died in California April 26.

Of the plaintiffs two are St. Louisans—Mrs. Sophie Crow of 4429 Forest Park boulevard, a sister, and Mrs. Frances B. Ewens of 614 North Union boulevard, a niece.

It is alleged in the petition that Gay was not of sound mind when his will was drawn and that he was unduly influenced by his wife, Jeanette, to whom he left his entire estate, said to be worth more than \$1,000,000.

Gay formerly owned real estate in St. Louis, his principal holding the Gay Building at Third and Pine streets.

Mrs. Crow today declined to discuss in suit, except to confirm dispatches from San Diego which said she and Mrs. Ewens were among the plaintiffs. Gay had not lived in St. Louis since 1886. He inherited most of his wealth from his father, Edward J. Gay.

MAN KILLED BY SHERIFF WAS UNDER DEATH SENTENCE

Polar Bluff Officer Shoots One of Thomas Logan's Slayers; Other Caught.

POPLAR BLUFF, Mo., May 15.—The man who was killed last year in a revolver battle with Sheriff P. Kearney, has been positively identified as William Wilson, who escaped from jail at Cairo, Ill., some months ago, where he was under sentence of death. The Sheriff who was shot twice in the encounter is in a serious condition.

Roy Lutes who was arrested after the shooting, has been identified as the man who escaped from the Cairo jail with Wilson. Both Lutes and Wilson were sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Thomas Logan, special agent for the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, and nephew of the late Gen. John A. Logan.

Sheriff Kearney went to the railroad yards to search for a negro wanted for murder at Ward, Ark. He found Wilson in the yards and when he began to question him, Wilson drew a revolver and began to shoot.

After the automobile had been lowered, Sheffer was informed by Wahlbrink that the large orders he had given were really to keep him occupied while the club did its work with the automobile, and having served their purpose, could be canceled.

Sheffer was ready to leave and stepped out on the sidewalk, his machine was not there. The members of the "Nut Club" told him the thing was so light that it had blown up in the air. He looked up and discovered his machine hanging below the second-story windows.

When Sheffer was ready to leave and stepped out on the sidewalk, his machine was not there. The members of the "Nut Club" told him the thing was so light that it had blown up in the air.

Wahlbrink greeted Sheffer with unusual effusiveness and told him he needed a lot of stuff, and suggested that they go to the cellar to look over the stock there and make out the order. Then he was told he had to leave.

While Sheffer was filling his notebook with things that Wahlbrink wanted, the "Nut Club" was busy hoisting Gay's automobile with block and tackle, from the street to protecting timbers which had been placed at the second-story windows.

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STORAGE AND MOVING

COTÉ BRILLIANTE AUTO TRUCK MOVING CO.—New fireproof bonded storage building, 100' x 120' x 20'; iron doors; 100' x 120' x 20' bonded warehouse; iron doors; moving van, \$25. Belmont, Central 181.

SOUTHERN SIDE Moving and Storage Co., 1961, 10th Street, St. Louis. Phone Sidney 238, Kinsella 111.

CRAVFOORD'S moving van, \$25 load; furniture in exchange; ranges connected; phone, 242-243. Franklin 214-16.

TEACY-QUINN Moving and Storage Co., 4428 Easton. Bonded warehouse; service guaranteed; phone, 242-243. Franklin 214-16. Furniture, money advanced when desired. Phone Central 4262.

YOUR FURNITURE
\$2.50—PER LOAD—\$2.50

Empire Moving and Storage Co., Bell Lindell 407. Kinloch Delmar 468.

FIREPROOF Storage House, 100' x 120' x 20'. Phone Central 4262.

STOVE REPAIRS

FOR all stoves, ranges and furnaces.

ALL-AMERICAN Wall Paper, 303 N. Main 2043. Hesp-Aide—for any old stove. Forshaw, 111 N. 12th, Central 34918. Main 2043.

GRENZER Wall Paper Cleaning Co., rooms cleaned, 600-602 Olive. Main 2421. Olive, Central 22930. Lindell 1786.

Paper Hangers and Painters

Our 1918 books await your pleasure. We have a large stock of all kinds of paper, very reasonable prices. Our propagation will continue. We have a complete line of paints, varnishes, etc.

EHRHARDT BROS., 3005 Olive St.

PROFESSIONAL

Solid agate, 10c line except attorney, de-

vices, 1c; toilet articles, 2c; medical,

2c.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

LEGA—attorneys attended to, charges reasonable; experience, 10c; advice free. 810 Chestnut St., suite 407.

CENTRAL Law Bureau, 800 Chestnut St., suite 407.

courts; collections; experienced attorneys; advice free.

DANCING

LESSONS, 50c, every afternoon and evening at Dreamland. Reduced summer rates. 10c.

MARSHALL—Dancing Academy, 10th and Olive; private lessons every afternoon and evening; best instructors, up-to-date method. 10c.

DAVIS—Dancing Academy, 4470 Easton. Lessons Tuesday and Friday evenings.

HORN—Dancing Academy, 4456 Forest, 1st floor; latest dances. Guaranteed in six sessions. 40c.

LAUREL—Dancing Academy, 3rd floor, 20th and 30th streets, became dances last year. Aberg & Albers.

PROGRESSIVE DANCING parlor, all the dances taught; special summer rates; 4422 Delmar. Forest 8047.

GRANADA—Dancing Academy, 2nd floor, 20th and 30th streets, next Saturday evenings, May 15, will reopen.

GRANADA—Dancing Academy, 2nd floor, 20th and 30th streets, Tuesdays, 8 p.m.; evenings, 10 p.m.; all for gentlemen of ladies.

EASTON—Dancing Academy, 10th and Olive and 20th streets, Wednesdays, 8 p.m.; and Saturday evenings; Sunday afternoon and evening classes. Tuesdays, 8 p.m.; evenings, 10 p.m.; all for gentlemen from 2 to 6. Belmont 2695. Central 1513. Aberg & Albers.

DETECTIVES

LIEUTENANT—Expert, does shadowing and investigation. 828 W. Florissant. Biggs' Bldg. Bell 3825.

DIRECTOR—Does shadowing and investigation. 4456 Forest, 1st floor; an appointment free. 3075 Flinney Ave.

SINGERS—Wid.—Men and women; good. Of course, 21st and 22nd. 102-104 Delmar.

TICKET SELLER—Sit, lay down, or will work in concession. Box F-233. Post-D.

INSTRUCTION

TEACHER—Sit by private teacher, in school, work or school. Box C-65. Post-D.

THEATRICAL

BENCHES, all kinds and any length, manufactured by Wm. F. Goessling Box Co., Baltic, Mo., 10th and St. Louis. Central 181. Title 228.

DRAMATIC PEOPLE—Wid.—All types; professional, amateur, 10c.

MONDAYS—Box C-242. Post-D.

FRED WEIR: Please call Belmont 1651; information, 10c.

PICTURE SHOW—For sale; excellent location; newly equipped; seats 400; a bargain; own equipment; 10c. An appointment. Box F-212. Post-D.

SINGERS—Wid.—Men and women; good. Of course, 21st and 22nd. 102-104 Delmar.

TICKET SELLER—Sit, lay down, or will work in concession. Box F-233. Post-D.

ROOMS AND BOARD

Solid coats, 10c per line, excess room 10c extra; rooms and board, first lines 15c extra; sit, room, 10c.

SOUTH—South of Chouteau av- enue-Forest Park; NORTH—North of Cass-Easton avenues; CENTRAL—Levee to Grand, Chouteau to Cass-Easton; WEST—Grand to city limits, Chouteau avenue-Forest Park to Cass-Easton.

ROOMS FOR RENT—CITY

MISCELLANEOUS

ROOM—Elegant, by day or week; cost, com-

mon location. Phone Bonwit, 616.

ROOMS—Furnished; conveniences; small family; Olive or Sans Souci, Central 4610.

CENTRAL

ELLIS—Large front room; light, heat, keep; southern exposure; bath, gas, phone, laundry.

GRANADA—Neatly furnished front room; light, phone, reasonable.

GRANADA—Front back, connecting rooms; housekeeping; family; continental, \$17.50 up.

GRANADA—Large room; kitchen, 10c.

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DAILY COMIC PAGE

"S'Matter Pop?" by Payne.
"Aval, Flossy and the Moving Pictures" by Vic.
"Can You Beat It?" "The Day of Rest" and "Why Not?" by Keltin.

POST-DISPATCH

The Jarr Family" by
"Bill" by

McCardell,
Paul West

DAILY COMIC PAGE

The Jarr Family

Written for the Post-Dispatch
By Roy L. McCardell.

Mrs. Jarr Adds Hospitality to Her List of Grievances.

"Oh, dear me!" exclaimed Mrs. Jarr, "the Cackleberry girls are coming over to visit us again. What good is their home town to me?"

"What good is it to them?" asked Mr. Jarr.

"That's what I say," whimpered Mrs. Jarr. "But if it was San Francisco—if your employer is going to send you to the Export Office, why, I wish he would—but the Cackleberry town, I really do not need it."

"Whaddya mean, you don't need it?"

"I mean I don't need it as a visiting place," Mrs. Jarr explained. "So what good is it to me to have to crowd us all to make room for the Cackleberry girls or their mother, Mrs. Bulger, or their stepfather, that odious Bernard Bulger, who is a reptile."

"Do you mean Mr. Bulger is a reptile in the personal sense, or do you speak of him as King Snake of the Society of Sagacious Serpents; or The Married Men's Protective Association, whose motto is: 'Hiss, Brothers, Hiss and Rattle! No Squaw Rule!'"

"I mean both," said Mrs. Jarr. "So I have been thinking of writing the Cackleberry girls or telephoning them I can't entertain them for an instant, what is the good of having dear friends in their town? They only visit you all the time, and you never want to visit them."

"I'll send a telegram!" exclaimed Mr. Jarr eagerly, for Mrs. Jarr regarded the waspish and world-wise young ladies with genuine affection. "Mrs. Jarr, let them come this time," said Mrs. Jarr. "It's nice to have young people around. Do you know any nice young men you could invite up to the house? It's high time Irene Cackleberry was married; and Gladys, too, for that matter."

"I do not know any eligible young victims—I mean young men," said Mr. Jarr firmly. "If I did, I wouldn't lure the poor wretches to your snare of Hymen. Let the Cackleberry girls chase, pursue and ambuscade their own husbands. Why, Jenkins, the bookkeeper, had a sister that visited there a week and got engaged."

"That's just it," said Mrs. Jarr. "A girl always has the best chance to get a husband away from her home town. That's why I would like little Irene and Gladys Cackleberry. There are liable to get a husband in a strange place. Any girl is. The very best way to marry a girl well is to take her on a trip—a sea voyage, especially. Young men who would never think of marrying a girl they knew well at home will become engaged almost on sight with a girl they meet travelling, especially on a steamship."

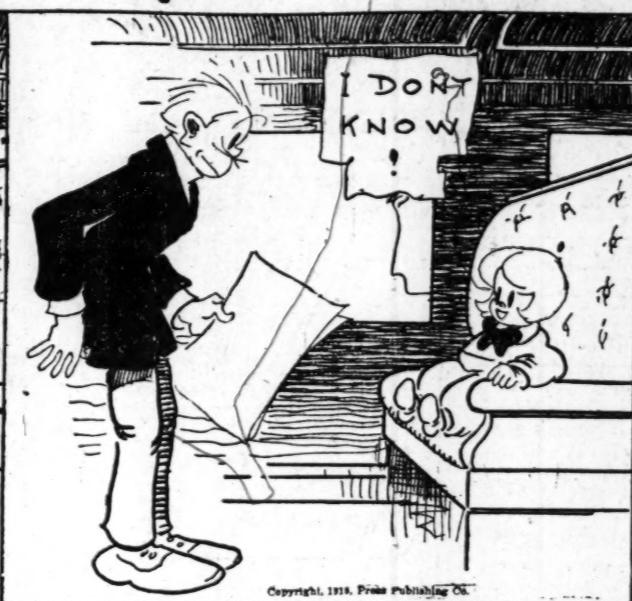
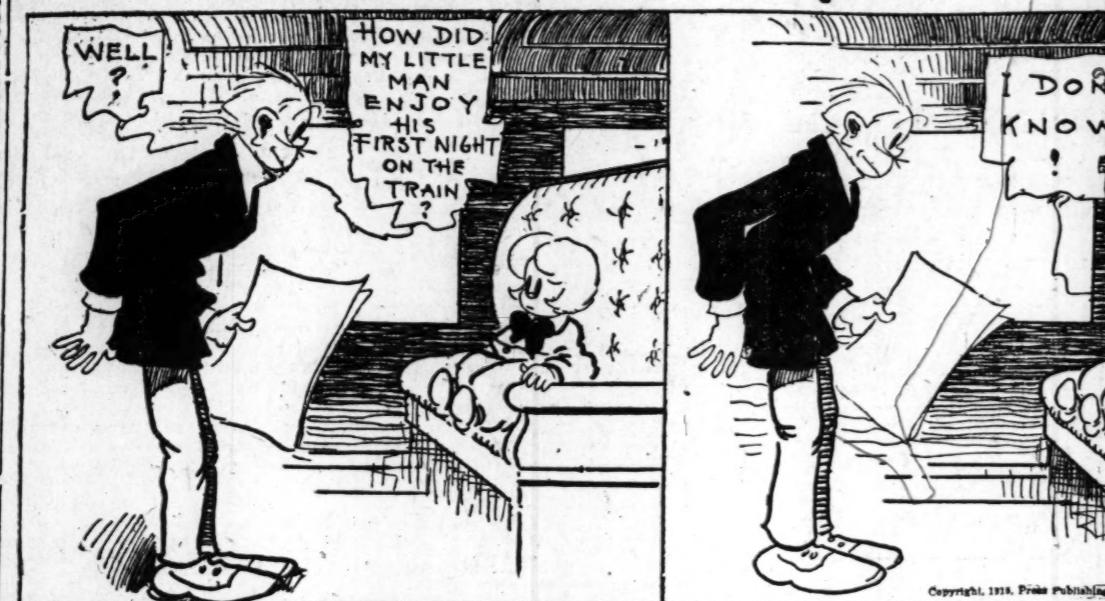
"The poor guys are seasick and helpless, and the only way to save themselves, when a girl is traveling with her mother also on the job, is to jump overboard as soon as he is introduced, I suppose."

"How dreadfully you talk! (And it's not a bit gentlemanly or gallant)"

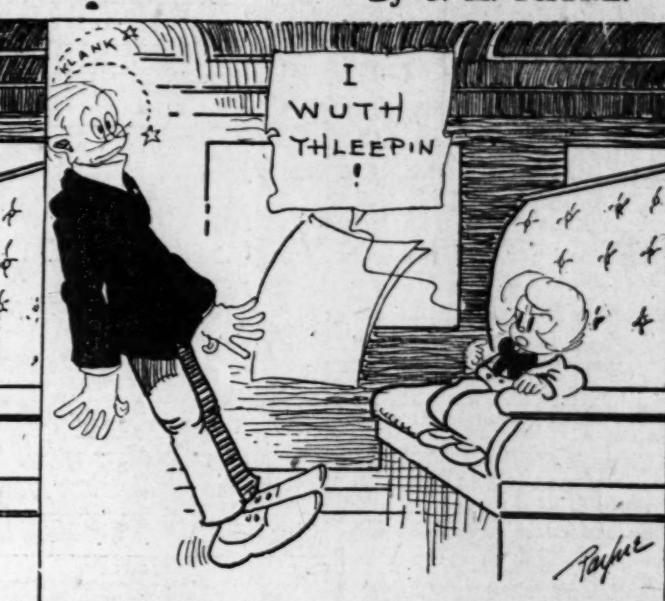
Jack Silver. Poor Jack lost all his bachelorhood, suggested Mr. Jarr. "He last couple of years that ever marrying a Cackleberry girl couldn't make matters much worse. So, after all, it is a good thing Clara Mudridge didn't marry Jack Silver, nor Jack lost all his money, and old man Smith, my boss, whom Clara married, has got plenty. So I suppose Clara Mudridge-Smith knew what she was doing after all."

"She would have been much happier if she had married Jack Silver, even if he has lost his money," Mrs. Jarr declared. "And it wasn't her fault she didn't marry Jack Silver, either. So

S'MATTER POP?



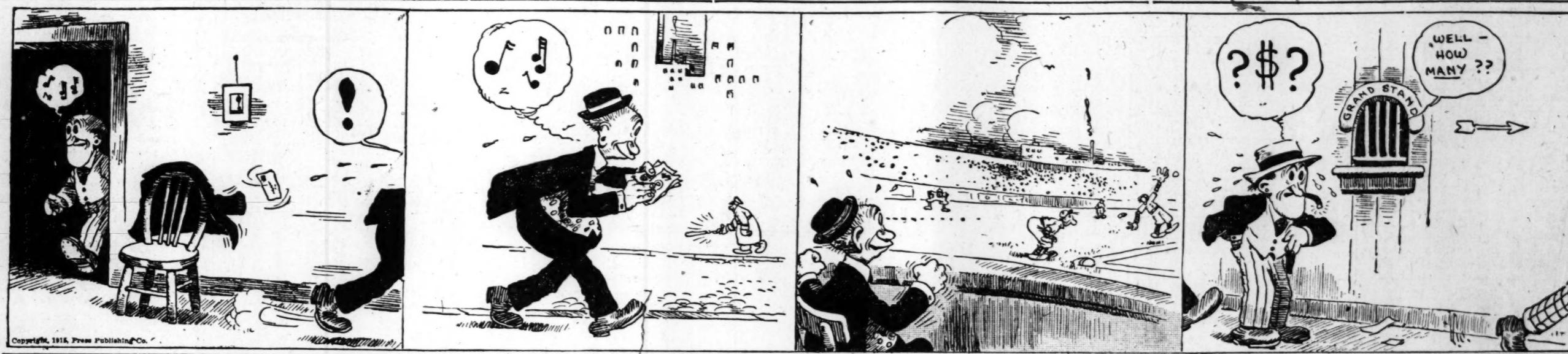
Totally Oblivious.



Drawn for the Post-Dispatch
By C. M. PAYNE.

Axel Doesn't Seem to Be Very Particular When It Comes to Getting Funds for the Game!

Drawn for the Post-Dispatch
By VIC.



she makes the best of it with fine clothes, a fine home and automobile. "I thought that's all a girl wanted," remarked Mr. Jarr.

"Maybe so and maybe not," said Mrs. Jarr.

"Well, I'll have Jack Silver come around and meet the Cackleberry girls when they arrive," remarked Mr. Jarr. "No, I won't. Poor Jack never did me any harm," he added quickly.

"No," said Mrs. Jarr, "let me try to introduce them to somebody with money. People with money have seldom

The Night Bill Barnaby Was Plugged

A Western Tale in Rhyme.

Bill Barnaby of Purple Rock, he was a funny lad. Though lazy as a man could be he wasn't really bad. He hardly ever worked, as quite often he didn't own a home. Bill could play flannels, friend, an' music with a game. Bill used to hang around a place in those days called the State. It had an inn that stood just off one side the bar an' while the miners drank an' talked Bill Barnaby would play. He did bet it's them. They have come a day sooner, so I couldn't stop them. I suppose."

When Bill would play "Home Sweet Home," those miners, coarse an' rough, would listen just as quietlike. They couldn't get enough. An' then he'd play "Kentucky Home" an' sing it soft an' low the tears would come in lots of eyes with thoughts of long ago. Bill's harmony was simply great; that feller had a heart an' when he'd play those old-time tunes his own tears used to start. He hung around about a year an' then one night in May he disappeared—just where he went the miners couldn't say.

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The camp missed Barnaby a lot; the Star sure changed a sight. His music gone, the place got tough. The miners who would fight. Bill's playin', all the fellers knew, had sort o' soothed the men an' with it gone the place became reg'lar trouble den. Two years went by—it got much worse. One night, in March, I think, a great big fight took place there. Some miners refused to fight. They pulled their guns an' bullets flew, but aims were poor at best. Just at its height a man stepped in an' fell, shot in the breast.

When that occurred the rest of 'em quit shootin' right away. Nobody else was badly hurt—it was just a bluff affray. They picked the injured fellow up.

The man was conscious still, an' when they looked him in the face they found they'd plugged poor Bill.

Well, say, the miners almost cried. Bill smiled an' says, "I guess I'm booked to cross the great divide. There'll soon be one chump less. But I ain't goin' yet a while. Just set me on that chair. I want to play 'Kentucky Home.' I love that good old air."

They did it an' they held him there. Bill played an' sung real low "Kentucky Home" the same old way he did.

Fear Instinctive.

Dangerous Practice.

New Players 88-Note

Stultz Bros..... \$295.00

Lombard..... \$355.00

Templeton..... \$365.00

Cecilian..... \$395.00

Solo-art..... \$445.00

Used Pianos

Huntington..... \$100.00

Stuyvesant..... \$135.00

Gabler Grand..... \$175.00

Wesley & Co..... \$85.00

Shoninger..... \$350

Sterling..... \$245

Melodigrand..... \$285

Krakauer..... \$450

..... \$325

Entire Block: OLIVE, LOCUST, SIXTH AND SEVENTH STS.

Largest Distributors of Merchandise at Retail in Missouri or the West.

We Give Eagle Stamps and Redem Full Books for \$2 in Cash or \$2.50 in Merchandise—Few Restricted Articles Are Exempted.

Sixth Floor.

Don't Ever Let Anyone Tell You This as a New One.

A LION broke out of its cage at the circus yesterday. "Anybody hurt?" "No, but the excitement was in tents."

Ennui.

WHAT'S wrong with Simkins? He seems bored to death. "He inherited a lot of money and paid his debts, and now he hasn't anything to occupy his mind."

What Is Home Without Her?

W HAT is home without a mother?" Tear the dear old motto down; In its place hangs quite another Stitched in worsted, framed in brown.

THE FABLE OF THE WICKED TURTLE

A WICKED turtle had for years been troublesome to the inhabitants of the marsh in which he dwelt. He bit the legs of dogs, ate fish with relish, and occasionally grabbed hold of a snake and held on until it thundered.

Finally the animals held a court and tried the turtle on the charge of murder. The turtle was there, with his harvezized shell in perfect repair and covered with moss an inch thick. He apparently enjoyed the deliberations of the judicial body, and was observed to smile at various times.

Moral: In these days turtles bribe grand juries or employ good attorneys.

May Sale of the Better Grade Pianos

An event of great moment to intending piano buyers. The story is quickly & succinctly told in the illustrations & prices below. Every instrument is new (with the single exception of the Sterling which has been rented, but is like new), & has never been off our floor. The reduction is made because they have been in stock longer than the allotted time, which fact however does not affect their intrinsic values.

Our intention is to stimulate business & move a large over stock of pianos at once.

The early buyer will have choice of some very special propositions—

Monthly Payments Arranged



Famous and Barr Co.

USED PIANOS

Huntington..... \$100.00

Stuyvesant..... \$135.00

Gabler Grand..... \$175.00

Wesley & Co..... \$85.00

..... \$325

Entire Block: OLIVE, LOCUST, SIXTH AND SEVENTH STS.

Largest Distributors of Merchandise at Retail in Missouri or the West.

We Give Eagle Stamps and Redem Full Books for \$2 in Cash or \$2.50 in Merchandise—Few Restricted Articles Are Exempted.

Sixth Floor.

What're the roosters yellin' for? Why, ya gizik, they think it's a makin' hawk!